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sentence which needs a second reading, nor a principle so worded that it might not assume at once a definite form in the apprehension and memory of the learner. An English and a Greek alphabetical Index fit the work for use as a reference-book.

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25. — *A History of the Grammar School, or, "The Free Schoole of 1645 in Roxburie."* With Biographical Sketches of the Ministers of the First Church, and other Trustees. By C. K. DILLAWAY, Secretary of the Board of Trustees. Roxbury: John Backup. 1860. 12mo. pp. 202.

THIS school received its first permanent endowment in 1672, by the will of Thomas Bell, who bequeathed for its support nearly two hundred acres of land in Roxbury. The property now belonging to it amounts to between seventy and eighty thousand dollars, exclusive of nearly a hundred acres of leased land, which will not revert to the Trustees till A. D. 1916. The historical portion of this volume is, of course, chiefly of local value; while the biographical sketches it contains — among others of John Eliot, Increase Sumner, John Lowell, father and son, and Joseph and Paul Dudley — have a more extended and general interest, and are very happily drawn. The entire work bears luculent traces of the care and skill of its accomplished author.

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26. — *The African Slave-Trade.* By REV. RUFUS W. CLARK. Boston: 1860. 16mo. pp. 102.

THIS little volume is issued by the American Tract Society. It deals not with slavery as it is entailed upon a portion of our confederacy, but confines itself solely to the history of the slave-trade, and to the question of its legal reopening, in the light of the nineteenth century. Dr. Clark has incorporated with his own burning words those of a long array of philanthropists and statesmen, including not a few slaveholders and non-interventionists. The treatise is a cumulative argument of great power, and, as it makes no assault on the established institutions of the South, it can hardly fail to find response in the convictions and sympathies of patriotic and Christian men in the slaveholding States. We believe that slavery as it is should be left to the municipal law of the States in which it exists; but we rejoice in every strong voice that is raised against a traffic which, however venial in earlier times, is now an outrage against civilization, humanity, and religion.